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parison-stars were measured, but the *Nova* was glimpsed only at a single favorable moment. Its magnitude was probably about 15½ on this date.

James D. Maddrill.

November, 1906.

## Comets *g* and *h* 1906.

Comet *g* was discovered by H. Thiele, of Copenhagen, Denmark, on the night of November 10th. The first measure secured at the Lick Observatory was on the following night, November 11th. At that time the comet was easily visible in a 3-inch telescope. It has since become somewhat brighter, but at no time has it been seen with the naked eye. At the present time it is as near the Earth as it ever will be, about 58 million miles. It will gradually leave us, and on January 20, 1907, it will be 1.2 times as far from the Earth as the latter is from the Sun, and three tenths as bright as at its discovery. The following parabolic elements were computed by Dr. Aitken and the writer:—

$$T = 1906,\ \text{Nov.}\ 21.14697\ \text{G. M. T.}$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{rrrr} \omega = & 8^\circ & 33' & 48''.9 \\ \Omega = & 84 & 54 & 48\ .3 \\ i = & 56 & 27 & 41\ .5 \end{array}\right\}\ 1906.0$$

$$\log q = 0.084400$$

Comet *h* is a very faint comet, which was discovered photographically by Mr. J. H. Metcalf, of Taunton, Mass., on the night of November 14th. Notice of the discovery was received at the Lick Observatory on November 17th, and the comet observed that night in R. A. $4^h\ 4^m$ and Decl. south $3^\circ\ 1'.5$. The comet, on the night of November 17th, was with difficulty visible in a 3-inch telescope, but since that time it has not been so bright. The comet is round, about 30″ in diameter, and has a stellar nucleus of the 13th magnitude. It is moving slowly, the principal motion being toward the south. On November 24th its approximate position was R. A. $4^h\ 2^m$; Decl. south $4^\circ\ 21'$. No orbit has been computed up to this time.[1]

November 27, 1906.

E. A. Fath.

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[1] Elements computed by Miss Lamson, of the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., were received on December 6, 1906.—Editors.